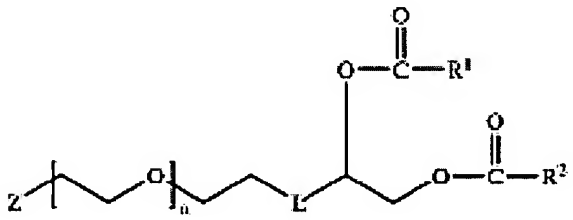
AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims replaces all prior listings and versions.

1. (currently amended): A method of reducing liposome-induced complement activation upon in vivo administration of liposomes containing an entrapped chemotherapeutic agent,

comprising providing liposomes comprised of a vesicle-forming lipid and between 1-10 mole percent of a neutral lipopolymer having the formula:



where each of R^1 and R^2 is an alkyl or alkenyl chain having between 8 and 24 carbon atoms;

n=10-300,

Z is selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_3 alkoxy, C_1-C_3 alkyl ether, n-methylamide, dimethylamide, methylcarbonate, dimethylcarbonate, carbamate, amide, n-methylacetamide, hydroxy, benzyloxy, carboxylic ester, C_1-C_3 alkyl carbonate, and aryl carbonate; and

L is selected from the group consisting of (i) –X–(C=O)–Y–CH_2–, (ii) –X– (C=O)–, and (iii) –X–CH_2–, where X and Y are independently selected from oxygen, NH, and a direct bond, with the proviso that when L is –X– (C=O)–, X is not NH; and the remainder vesicle-forming lipids.

2. (original): The method of claim 1, wherein X is oxygen and Y is nitrogen.

3. (original): The method of claim 1, wherein L is a carbamate linkage, an ester linkage, or a carbonate linkage.

4. (original): The method of claim 3, wherein L is –O–(C=O)–NH–CH_2 (a carbamate linkage).

5. (original): The method of claim 1, wherein Z is hydroxy or methoxy.

6. (original): The method of claim 1, wherein said preparing includes preparing liposomes containing about 1 to 10 mole % of the neutral lipopolymer distearoyl (carbamate-linked) polyethylene glycol.

7. (original): The method of claim 1, wherein said preparing includes preparing liposomes containing about 1 to 10 mole % of the neutral lipopolymer methoxy-polyethelene glycol 1,2 distearoyl glycerol.

8. (original): The method of claim 1, wherein each of R^1 and R^2 is an unbranched alkyl or alkenyl chain having between 8 and 24 carbon atoms.

9. (original): The method of claim 8 wherein each of each of R^1 and R^2 is $C_{17}H_{35}$.

10. (original): The method of claim 1, wherein n is between about 20 and about 115.

11. (canceled).

12. (currently amended): The method of claim 1 [[11]], wherein said chemotherapeutic agent is an anthracycline antibiotic.

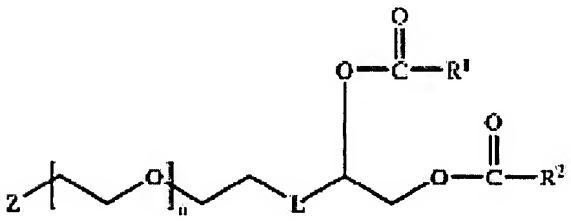
13. (original): The method of claim 12, wherein said chemotherapeutic agent selected

from the group consisting of doxorubicin, daunorubicin, epirubicin, and idarubicin.

14. (currently amended): The method of claim 1 [[11]], wherein said chemotherapeutic agent is a platinum-containing compound.

15. (original): The method of claim 14, wherein said platinum-containing antibiotic is cisplatin or a cisplatin analogue selected from the group consisting of carboplatin, ormaplatin, oxaliplatin, ((-)-(R)-2-aminomethylpyrrolidine (1,1-cyclobutane dicarboxylato))platinum, zeniplatin, enloplatin, lobaplatin, (SP-4-3(R)-1,1-cyclobutane-dicarboxylato(2-)-(2-methyl-1,4-bu- tanediamine-N,N'))platinum, nedaplatin and bis-acetato-ammine-dichloro-cyc- lohexylamine-platinum(IV).

16. (new): A method of reducing liposome-induced complement activation upon in vivo administration of liposomes containing an entrapped therapeutic agent,
comprising providing liposomes comprised of a vesicle-forming lipid and between 1-10 mole percent of a neutral lipopolymer having the formula:



where each of R^1 and R^2 is an alkyl or alkenyl chain having between 8 and 24 carbon atoms;
n=10-300,
Z is selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_3 alkoxy, C_1-C_3 alkyl ether, n-methylamide, dimethylamide, methylcarbonate, dimethylcarbonate, carbamate, amide, n-

methylacetamide, hydroxy, benzyloxy, carboxylic ester, C_1-C_3 alkyl carbonate, and aryl carbonate; and

L is selected from the group consisting of (i) –X–(C=O)–Y–CH_2–, (ii) –X– (C=O)–, and (iii) –X–CH_2–, where X and Y are independently selected from oxygen, NH, and a direct bond, with the provisos that (i) when L is –X– (C=O)–, X is not NH; and (ii) when L is –X– (C=O)–Y, Y is not NH when X is O; and the remainder vesicle-forming lipids.

17. (new): The method of claim 16, wherein L is an ester linkage, or a carbonate linkage.

18. (new): The method of claim 16, wherein Z is hydroxy or methoxy.

19. (new): The method of claim 16, wherein said preparing includes preparing liposomes containing about 1 to 10 mole % of the neutral lipopolymer.

20. (new): The method of claim 16, wherein each of R^1 and R^2 is an unbranched alkyl or alkenyl chain having between 8 and 24 carbon atoms.

21. (original): The method of claim 20 wherein each of each of R^1 and R^2 is $C_{17}H_{35}$.

22. (new): The method of claim 16, wherein n is between about 20 and about 115.

23. (new). The method of claim 16, wherein the therapeutic agent is a chemotherapeutic agent.

24. (new): The method of claim 23, wherein said chemotherapeutic agent is an anthracycline antibiotic.

25. (new): The method of claim 24, wherein said chemotherapeutic agent selected from the group consisting of doxorubicin, daunorubicin, epirubicin, and idarubicin.

26. (new): The method of claim 16, wherein said chemotherapeutic agent is a platinum-containing compound.

27. (new): The method of claim 26, wherein said platinum-containing antibiotic is cisplatin or a cisplatin analogue selected from the group consisting of carboplatin, ormaplatin, oxaliplatin, ((-)-(R)-2-aminomethylpyrrolidine (1,1-cyclobutane dicarboxylato))platinum, zeniplatin, enloplatin, lobaplatin, (SP-4-3(R)-1,1-cyclobutane-dicarboxylato(2-)-(2-methyl-1,4-bu- tanediamine-N,N'))platinum, nedaplatin and bis-acetato-ammine-dichlorocyclohexylamine-platinum(IV).